

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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INTER-ISLAND TRAVEL.

The Mauna Kea has made three regular round trips between Honolulu and Hilo, and is more than justifying the hopes of her owners and the expectations of the public—all but as to one point—the unspeakable Laupahoehoe is still on her schedule—a jaw-cracker in pronunciation to the malihini, and a perennial source of misery to malihini and kamaaina alike. But while there is life there is hope, and Laupahoehoe may yet become a bad memory. Meanwhile, the fact stands that the Mauna Kea has revolutionized inter-island travel. In place of a slow service, on steamers with insufficient rooms, small deck space and poor public accommodations, we have a fast steamer, with ample berth space, and far better social hall, diningroom, smokingroom and deck facilities than most steamers of many times her tonnage. The day of the knocker of the volcano trip is over; for, unless a traveler is nauseated by the mere sound of the sea, the pleasures of the little run to Hilo must hereafter shame even a Honolulu hotel clerk into telling the truth about it.

The one remaining feature necessary to popularize inter-island tourist travel is to place it within reach of the pocket-book of the average citizen. Inter-island fares are now high. This has been largely because the traveling public has heretofore been so small that high prices were necessary to pay expenses. With numbers will come reduced prices, for after enough passengers are secured to pay cost, all that are thereafter carried yield "pure velvet" to the carrier. That the company recognizes the advisability of the principle of lowering fares is shown by the fact that a round-trip to the volcano, the regular price of which is \$42.50, is announced for \$20.50, covering all necessary expenses. This trip will take place early in May, when it is announced that the steamer will return from Hilo a day earlier than usual, leave Honolulu Friday evening, and arrive at Hilo next morning. The railroad ride of 22 miles and carriage drive of nine miles will land the passengers at the Volcano House in time for lunch on Saturday. Here they can remain until Sunday afternoon, when they will return to Hilo, taking the steamer that evening and arriving at Honolulu in time for business on Monday morning.

If the patronage is sufficient, the company contemplates making a number of similar excursions during the coming summer, not only to the volcano, but around Kauai, Molokai and Windward Maui. The grand side of these islands, where precipices 3000 feet high, streaked with waterfalls, descend sheer into the sea, are unknown to all but a few even of the island kamaainas, as regular steamers do not run there, or the steamers are so small or run so irregularly that travelers do not go on them.

Cheap excursions are money-makers in other parts of the world, and they will prove the same here.

May the shadow of the Mauna Kea never grow less, and may the cheap excursion experiment be a success—and may Laupahoehoe—but that's another story.

CURBING THE PRESS.

The message of the President urging legislation against anarchy may be justified—although this paper prefers the sensible English way of dealing with that political disease to the hysterical Italian way—but it is a grave question whether Mr. Roosevelt has not been too impulsive in urging the exclusion, from the mails, "of all newspapers and other publications expressing anarchistic opinions."

If an anarchistic opinion could be defined in its character as clearly as is some of the literature now excluded from the mails, the danger of public rights from such a law as the President proposes might be so small as to become negligible. But who is to decide what constitutes an anarchistic opinion? Violent opposition to a presidential policy; warnings, such as are often seen in the press that a certain political dogma may bring on a revolution; attacks upon the personal record or character of a candidate for office or of an official; appeals to the voting impulses of the masses against the classes, at times quite legitimate—any of these things might be denounced as anarchy by the people who are opposed by them. There have been Presidents, Andrew Jackson and Andrew Johnson among them, who would have gagged the newspapers opposed to the one on the subject of the United States bank, and to the other on the subject of impeachment, by barring them from the mails. There may be Presidents like these again.

More opposition is anarchy to many people. To a Wall street President, a Populist press would answer for the red flag. To a Populist President the Wall Street News would seem too evil a thing to stay in the same mailbox with the Kansas Toesin. Anything that Tillman or Tom Watson published might be under grave suspicion on the one side, and anything passed to print by an Aldrich or a Morgan might be deemed unmailable on the other. To leave the decision to a postmaster or to the postoffice department would be to expose the liberty of the press to the caprice or, worse still, to the political censorship of interested parties.

It is well for even a President to consider the Constitution now and then; and the Constitution is very clear in saying that "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech or of the press."

THE JAPANESE ATTITUDE.

The Japanese Consul General, having done his full duty in laying the papers in the Pinkham case before his Embassy at Washington, is naturally keeping out of the local quarrel. That, he explains, is beyond his jurisdiction. His formal complaints against the course of Pinkham towards the Japanese are filed in the Governor's office as well as at Washington and the Associated Press has brought them to the attention of the President and the country. As for taking further courses, in the absence of new provocation, the Consul General naturally regards such a policy as unnecessary and improper. His duty is done. The rest lies with the Governor here; with Mr. Takahira and Mr. Roosevelt at Washington.

The Consul General, believing that the case of his countrymen has been fairly presented, is not favorable to the idea of their holding a mass meeting to protest against reapportionment. He has advised against it. But even before he had voiced that opinion, the Japanese who had the matter in charge, knowing how incensed the plantation hands are against Mr. Pinkham and fearing the results of agitation among them, decided not to have a mass-meeting but to rely upon the sense of fair play which has marked the course of the Governor and upon the desire of the President to keep on good terms with the Japanese. In this we believe they are acting wisely and effectively.

JARED G. SMITH'S SUCCESSOR.

Dr. E. V. Wilcox, of the office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, who has been named by the department to succeed Jared G. Smith as special agent in charge of the Hawaii Experiment Station, is a scientist of prominence, and his appointment to Hawaii is an indication of the importance in which the work here is regarded by the chiefs of the bureau. It will be gratifying to Mr. Smith to know that his successor is one thoroughly qualified to carry on the work he has so ably begun.

Dr. Wilcox was born in New York in 1869, and was educated in the common schools of Ohio. He obtained three degrees from Harvard, A. B. in 1892, A. M. in 1894, and Ph. D. in 1895, specializing in his college work in entomology and veterinary science.

He is at present the associate editor of the "Experiment Station Record," and since leaving college has written a number of agricultural text-books and published translations from the German of several standard works on veterinary science and meat inspection. In addition to his researches in the field of science, he is also a student of old Persian, Sanskrit, old Hebrew, Chinese and modern Oriental languages.

Having demonstrated by perforating targets that they are ready for a fight, the sailors of the fleet will soon demonstrate in the Coast cities that they are ready for the frolic. Which reminds us that the Honolulu committee for the fleet welcome is no further towards working shape than it was two weeks ago.

APPOINTMENT OF DR. COFER.

Governor Frear has made a satisfying appointment for President of the Board of Health in the person of Dr. L. E. Cofer. Dr. Cofer has been here for several years in charge of the United States Marine Hospital service, and is an expert in all matters with which a health officer has to do. It was his reputation as a queller of epidemics which led the government, not long ago, to put him in charge of the fight against the plague at Seattle. He was successful there, and his return here with the honors of victory was an assurance to our people that we had the right man in the right place to protect us from contagion brought by ships, and one who, at the same time, could be of the most valuable assistance in fighting contagion bred ashore.

A perfect sanitary service here means that the Federal and Territorial health officials must work in unity, like the combined parts of a common machine. With one capable head over both bureaus, harmony and efficiency of action are assured while the arrangements last.

For years past the Advertiser has been pleading for Federal aid in local sanitation; for relief from the burden of fighting pestilence at the Pacific outpost of the United States, the midway stopping-place of American and foreign commerce. This journal pointed out that foreign or semi-foreign ports like Havana, Santiago and Manila, and domestic ports like Jacksonville and New Orleans, had been taken in hand, during epidemics or when contagion threatened, by the Marine Hospital service, and it saw no reason why Honolulu should be deprived of the same benefits. Lately the Federal assistance given to San Francisco, where \$80,000 per month from the United States Treasury are being spent in keeping the place clean and in fighting rats, emphasized our position. There is also the Seattle example. During the past week the Advertiser learned, to its utter astonishment, that Dr. Wyman, Chief of the Marine Hospital service, promised Governor Carter to take hold of the health situation here providing he could be assured that the people would not regard the act as an invasion of local rights and that Governor Carter referred the matter to the local Board of Health, which never acted. Why it did not act; what part the opportunity to handle great local sums had in deciding a policy of non-action, we do not know. Suffice it to say, nothing was done; but we have faith that a Board headed by one of Dr. Wyman's subordinate officials will secure for Hawaii the same privilege of sanitary protection by the United States that other American ports can get on demand.

This is one of the many reasons why the appointment of Dr. Cofer seems so admirable from the Honolulu point of view.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Harmony, amounting almost to apathy, was the keynote of the Republican convention held yesterday, and, although there may have been some fond hopes blighted and some aspirations chilled, this was not apparent on the surface. Between the interests represented, between the counties represented, and between the individual delegates present was shown only good will and a good understanding.

In endorsing the administration of President Roosevelt and the work done for the Territory at Washington by the Delegate, the convention stood upon solid ground. The results of the friendship of the administration and the assiduity of the Delegate is to be seen here in public works under way, and will be seen to a far greater extent before many months have passed. In the expressions of appreciation on the part of the convention, everyone in the Territory of every party can afford to agree. Wise, too, was the resolution of endorsement of the business-like administration of Territorial affairs by Governor Frear, especially in view of the fact that before the convention some of the Hawaiian delegates were considering an opposite course, basing their contention on the Holt incident.

Wisdom was shown in deciding to send the delegation to Chicago unopposed. Sixty days before the event and three thousand miles away, the Island delegates present at the convention could not properly instruct. A declaration in favor of and binding the delegation to any one of the candidates now in the field might stultify whatever good Hawaii may expect from sending so far her two or six representatives. It is the history of American politics that the candidate who goes into a national convention with the greatest number of pledged votes is seldom the one to receive the nomination. The first very often shall be last, and an instructed delegation from Hawaii might result in the Territory losing the advantage she has enjoyed through having a friendly President in the White House. In spite of the fact that a preference has been shown for one of the candidates, and active canvass on his behalf has been carried on, the delegation is free to size up the situation on the ground and vote as it may deem best at Chicago.

MACHINE VS. CIVIC FEDS.

Six members of the Republican Territorial committee—Mr. Robertson, Mr. Farrington, Mr. Lane, Mr. Savidge and Mr. Eli Crawford, have endorsed the administration of Mr. Pinkham and asked for his reappointment. Mr. Willie Crawford, Mr. Booth, Mr. Charley Clark and Mr. Harry Murray will probably concur, the general object being to snub the Civic Federation and feed an ancient grudge against the Advertiser.

As between this body and the Executive Committee of the Civic Federation some injudicious comparisons might be drawn, of no benefit to the former; but we wish to contrast only their representative merits. The last test between them at the polls resulted in the defeat of the candidates most favored by the Republican Territorial committee and most stoutly opposed by the Executive committee of the Civic Federation. That indicated which of the rival bodies had the most votes back of it and it was easy to see which one represented the cleanest and most intelligent electorate.

It is urged that only the Executive committee of the Federation acted; that the Federation was not called together. Well, only six members of the Republican committee acted; the Republican party was not called together. Only eleven doctors acted; the whole medical fraternity was not called together. Only eighteen business men acted; the whole business population was not called together. As for the Federation, if anyone believes that it has the same point of view as the machine or does not support the action of the Executive committee, he must have been brought up on evening papers.

The Advertiser is well satisfied with the line-up. It is convinced that, in opposing Pinkham, it represents the best part of the voting community and believes that, if the question could be referred to the people Pinkham would be buried so deeply that his political resurrection, if it ever happened, would be on the other side of the globe.

GRATEFUL MEDICOS.

In its Pinkham resolutions the Medical Trust speaks of "the close and cordial relations which he (Pinkham) has always maintained with this Society" as good reason why he should be given four years more of power. The nature of these "close and cordial relations" was made very clear when, at the instance of the Medical Trust, Pinkham undertook to hamper the practice of competing Japanese physicians.

They were again made evident when, under pressure of the Medical Trust, the Board of Health made war on a lady osteopath here until the Legislature came to her rescue.

These "close and cordial relations" brought on the row over Wallach, which endangered and may still endanger the segregation laws—Wallach, whose unforgivable offense was the luring away of the patients of the Trust.

They also account for the threats made by the Board of Health against those who practice Christian Science—a patient-luring agency.

And they are now the basis of a proposed attack on a good woman who, by selling standard remedies, which cure people, has incurred the special hostility of one of Pinkham's closest medical friends.

Pinkham has served the Medical Trust just as faithfully as he served the Plumbing Trust and no wonder it stands by him in his troubles.

But what has that got to do with the Governor's duty towards a member of his administration who has intentionally, brazenly and repeatedly broken the laws of the United States and then tried to hide from the consequences in a dust of unvarnished.

The attempt to misstate the position of the Japanese press in regard to Pinkham is sufficiently refuted by the utterances of the papers themselves. These have been translated for the Advertiser and appear elsewhere. They make the fact very plain that the Japanese editors consider that the reapportionment of Pinkham would tend to discord rather than harmony between the races.

INVITE THE NAVAL COMMITTEE.

A matter which appears to have received but little notice is the recent communication from Delegate Kubio, suggesting that the commercial organizations of Honolulu invite the members of the Naval Committee of Congress to visit Pearl Harbor next summer. He intimates that approximately twelve members would probably accept the invitation, and spend, say, two weeks here in July. It is understood that all that would be required, financially, would be to provide for transportation between San Francisco and Honolulu and entertainment for two weeks in Honolulu.

There should not be a moment's hesitation in adopting Kubio's suggestion. The small sum expended upon the visit to Hawaii of the Congressional party last summer was the best investment which this community ever made.

The favorable consideration which Hawaii is receiving in Congress this session is largely due, not only to the friendly feeling thereby engendered toward us, but to the first-hand information obtained by members who control legislation.

Ignorance is what we have to chiefly contend with. "Come and see for yourselves," should be our standing invitation to members of Congress.

The benefits accruing from Congressional visits are, it is true, benefits to the whole Territory, and as such should be properly borne by the Territory as a whole. This fact was recognized by the Legislature, by voting \$15,000 for the expenses of last summer's visit. The Advertiser believes that it would be money well invested if the Legislature would at each session make a similar appropriation, which might well be entitled: "For the education of Congress as to the truth about Hawaii."

The people of Honolulu must face the fact, however, that there is no appropriation now available; that the Legislature is not in session; that they have a special interest in the development of Pearl Harbor; and that they themselves must finance the proposition of bringing the Naval Committee here, if it is to be brought at all.

Shall we do it?

For one, the Advertiser stands ready to do its share in contributing toward the expense of the proposition, believing that from the narrow standpoint of private business advantage to itself, it will be making a sound business investment, which will return many fold. And what business is there in Honolulu that will not be financially benefited by the development of Pearl Harbor? The Oahu Railroad and the Rapid Transit Company will immediately reap a golden harvest; for every man, woman and child who comes to Pearl Harbor will periodically come to Honolulu, and the two railroad companies will take toll from practically every one of them.

The ranchmen will benefit, for the workmen and their families will all be "beef-eaters," and an over-supply of cattle is now facing the ranchers.

There will be small stores opened at the Harbor; but, as is always the case, the main supplies—the furniture, the clothing, shoes hats, groceries and the like will come from "the city." The ladies will come here to do their shopping; and the theaters will draw liberally on the Harbor for patronage.

Honolulu has already scored heavily in Washington this winter, as a public-spirited community, by voluntarily assuming the cost of making borings in the Pearl Harbor channel. The information thus obtained has advanced the development of the naval station at least a year ahead of the time when it would normally have been undertaken. Do not now let the good work stop. The preliminary appropriations have been made; but many more appropriations must be voted before the station will be an accomplished fact. By all means bring the Naval Committee here and enthrone them with the subject, as every other investigator—military, naval and congressional—who has previously inspected Pearl Harbor, has been enthused.

NOT AN OPEN TOWN.

The presence of forty-seven gamblers in the police court yesterday morning, as the result of the raiding of Saturday and Sunday, bears out the reports in circulation that the fraternity had expected to have an easy time during the absence of the head of the detective force from the city. It also shows that they have been disappointed. For the past few months the number of gambling games of a public nature in this city have been very few, and these have been harried and worried so much by police domiciliary visits that business must have been seriously interfered with, to say the least. The opening up of several notorious joints on Saturday last shows, however, that the gamblers are ready to do business at the old stands the minute the lid is taken off.

MR. HASKIN'S LETTERS.

The letters from Japan, which are a new feature of the Advertiser, are from the pen of Frederic J. Haskin, who contributed some interesting round-the-world travel letters to the Sunday Advertiser a few years ago. This correspondence will continue for about three months, and will include ten letters from Hawaii, which have been prepared by Mr. Haskin's assistant, Mr. Brownlow—the whole making a strong contribution to the records of current history.

We have already published an article on the Japanese Secret Service and one on War Preparations in Japan, and there appears herewith one on Friendly Finance in Japan. The articles to follow, when the mail brings them, will have to do with Emigration, Business Methods, Labor Conditions, and Politics. The reader will find all these letters entertaining, instructive and impartial.

In the good results which are certain to follow the development of Hawaiian harbors through the expenditure of Federal moneys, Hilo stands to benefit proportionately as much through the construction of her long desired breakwater as Honolulu is through the opening up of Pearl Harbor. Kahului, too, seems in line for substantial gains through harbor improvements. In addition to the aid which is to come to the ambitious capital of the Big Island from the outside, the development to accrue from the opening up of the mahogany lumbering industry will be within the next twelve months apparent. All things considered, the assurance of a good price for sugar, the assurance of large expenditures of Federal appropriations and the growth of native industries, the future for the islands looks decidedly promising.

"Having risked his neck at surf-board riding and forced his way into the forbidden district on Molokai," is the way the last number of the Woman's Home Companion introduces an article on Jack London. All of which may advertise Jack London but which is pretty poor promotion stuff for Hawaii. London did not force himself into the settlement, as everyone here well knows, but went under official escort, and as for the risk he took with his neck at Waikiki, it is the same risk that every ten-year-old boy in the Islands takes and enjoys.

The Star suspects that all is not well with the Pinkham cause and wonders what will happen if its candidate should lose. It consoles itself with the thought that the Iwi-Lie statesman may be taken up for mayor. Happy thought! A Pinkham campaign on an Iwilei platform, with a general defense of falsehood as a means of evading law, would rouse enthusiasm from Diamond Head to Hades. Hurrah for Pinkham, Prevarication and Punk! When the campaign comes off the Advertiser will try and take a humble part in it.

It all depends. Of the five gentlemen who waited on Governor Carter asking him to withdraw his first resignation, three were aliens and nobody objected. But the moment a Japanese suggests that he would prefer not having an official reappointed who harasses his countrymen there is a tremendous outcry against alien interference in our domestic affairs.

The condition of Admiral Evans is apparently worse than the optimistic reports given out from time to time would imply. The arrival of his wife and daughter at his bedside and the fact that his physician has called in other physicians to a consultation, lead to the belief that Fighting Bob is now facing the Grim Reaper in a stand for life.

The report that the Governor is asking for suggestions in the Pinkham case is an error. He does not need to. They are being made fast enough by individuals and bodies to serve all practicable purposes.

Mr. Alexander Hume Ford's article on the \$5 per day cruises among the South Sea Islands is keenly interesting and ought to be suggestive to people here.

Delegate Kubio can hardly afford to accept instructions, if he goes to the convention, against Speaker Cannon.